SATURDAY, October 30, 1779.

THE

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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, *June* 22.

COMMITTEE *on* PAPERS *presented by Mr.* DEGREY, *the 19th of March last, pursuant to an address.*

Mr. MONTAGUE in the chair.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, *Esq; called in and examined by Lord* GEORGE GERMAIN.

Q. HOW long have you lived in America?

A. I have lived in America from my nativity to the month of October last, about forty eight years.

Q. In what part; and what publick office have you held?

A. I have lived in the province of Maryland, in the Dalaware counties and in the province of Pennsylvania, chiefly in Philadelphia My publick profession was that of the law. I practised in all the courts of Pennsylvania, in those of the Delaware counties, and in the supreme court of New Jersey. I was member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania eighteen years speaker of the house twelve. I was appointed by the Assembly of Pennsylvania to attend the American Congress which met the 5th day of September 1774. During the last war, under an appointment, I was one of the commissioners for disposing of the money granted to the crown, and have been several times a commissioner to treat with the Indians by the Assembly of Pennsylvania And when Sir William Howe took possession of Philadelphia, at his request I undertook the office of superintendent of the police of Philadelphia and its suburbs, of the ports, and of the prohibited articles.

Q. When did you come over to the British army, and how long did you continue with it?

A. I came over to the royal army the beginning of December 1776, and continued with it until the evacuation of Philadelphia, the eighteenth of June last

Q. At the beginning of the present rebellion, when the inhabitants first took up arms, had the people in general independence in view?

A. I do not believe, from the best knowledge I have of the state of the people at that time, that one fifth of the people of America had independance in view. I would wish when I give an opinion always to give my reasons for it. The progress of the spirit of independence was very gradual So early as the year 1754 there were men in America, I may say in the towns of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Williamsburg, who had independence in prospect, and who were determined to seize any opportunity that offered to promote it, by procuring additional persons to their number. Those men, when the stamp act was passed, made a stalking horse or screen of the gentlemen of the law in every part of America, to cover their designs, and to sound the trumpet of opposition against government, but still avowed that their conduct was on the ground of obtaining redress of American grievances, and not with a design to separate the two countries.

Upon this ground I am confident the gentlemen of the law acted. When the tea act passed, they made the same use of the merchants who were smugglers in America as they had done of the lawyers before, still declaring they meant not independence. So late as the sitting of Congress in 1774, the same men, when charged with it in Congress, and whilst they held it tenaciously and religiously in their hearts, they almost to a degree of profanity denied it with their tongues; and all this was done on their knowledge that the great bulk of the people of North America was averse to independence. If we look at the resolves of Congress down almost to the very period of the declaration of independence, we shall find the same language, a pretence of obtaining a redress of grievances held out to the people; and for the same reason at the very time they declared independence, they gave out that it was not with a view to separate the two countries but from necessity; unless they declared independence, the powers of Europe would not trade with them, and they were in great distress; I mean the peope, by the want of a great many necessaries So that from all these circumstances, am convinced that not one fifth part of the people had independence in view.

Q. If so large a proportion of the people of America were so averse to independence, why have they suffered their present rulers to obtain such a power over them, as to prevent any effectual exertion in support of their principles?

A. The Congress have prevailed upon a part of the people, a very small part of the people, to take up arms under pretence of obtaining a redress of grievances, and having an army composed of those people under their command, and subject to military discipline, they disarmed or caused to be disarmed all persons whom they thought disaffected to their measures; or with to be united to this country, contrary to their scheme of independence. I have the resolves of Congress dated September 2, 1775, at my house, to that purpose; they went so far as to disarm (by sending two battalions into Queen's county, in the province of New York, for that purpose) a large number of the people of that district, for no other reason but because they voted against sending a member to the continental Congress. They totally as I may say, disfranchised them; they would not suffer them to trade, or be traded with, they suffered them to be sued but would not let them sue in their Courts of Justice; they would not suffer them to pass out of their district on any account By these means the well affected part of America to this government became disarmed, and the arms were put into the hands of those on whom Congress could rely. A small part of the people, if we look into the history of this kingdom so early as the great rebellion in 1640, we shall find the very fact alluded to in the question, actually existing in the state of this kingdom; we shall find the people take up arms in order, as it is said, to obtain a redress of grievances; we shall find that a few people at that time, who had arms in their hands, preventing the rest numerous as they were, from taking measures for their relief.

Q. After the declaration of independence, when Lord Howe and the General arrived at Staten island, did the people at large in the country express a desire to treat with the commissioners?

A. I believe in the middle colonies, were I resided, it was generally the wish of the people to treat with the commissioners; and I have the best reason to believe that it was in pursuance of the clamours of the people about the Congress, in Philadelphia, that they sent three commissioners to meet Lord and Sir William Howe.

Q. What proportion of the inhabitants of the states of the revolted colonies, do you think, from principle and choice, supported the present rebellion at any period?

A. I dont think that one fifth part have, from principle and choice, supported the present rebellion, many of those who have appeared in support of it, have by a variety of means been compelled; I would wish to give reasons, and not fatigue the committee: The last delegation to Congress made by the province of Pennsylvania, and the appointment of all the officers of that state, was made by less than 200 voters, although they have at least 30,000 men entitled to vote by the laws of that province. One instance more I beg leave to give, one of the delegates from the province of New York (with whom I sat in Congress in 1774) representing a considerable district in that province, was chosen by himself and his clerk, and that clerk certified to Congress, that he was unanimously appointed.

Q. Was the person so chosen received by Congress?

A. Yes he was received by Congress on that return, I mean the continental Congress, in 1774.

Q. From your knowledge of the people of America, what proportion of the inhabitants do you think at this time would prefer a reconciliation with Great Britain, rather than assist in supporting American independence?

A. From the experience which the people have had of the superlative and excessive tyranny of their new rulers, from the distresses they have felt by the ravages of war the loss of their trade, and from an aversion which they have to an attachment and connection with France, which they are fearful will terminate in the loss of their liberties, civil as well as religious; and from the old attachment, and, I believe, an earnest desire to be united with this country. I think I may venture to say, that many more than four fifths of the people would prefer a union with Great Britain upon constitutional dependence. Many of the people who first took part in the opposition to government, and were deluded by Congress and its adherents, have severely felt every degree of distress. From those feelings they now reason, and that reason has prevailed on them to compare their old happy situation with their present misery, and to prefer the former.

Q. What effect do you think it would have in America, if the people of that country thought an opinion prevailed here that they were generally hostile to Great Britain?

A. It would strike the friends of this country with distress and resentment --with distress at the thought they should conceive an idea so injurious to their principles, and with resentment at the injustice of the idea

Q. Have the inhabitants of America shewn a willingness to take up arms in the present contest; and have the Congress found it easy to recruit their armies?

A. A very small part of the inhabitants of North America (I would rather confine myself to the middle and southern colonies) have shewn a willingness to take up arms, more especially since the declaration of independence. The Congress have not found it easy to recruit their armies; they have made use of every means that art and force could suggest for that purpose.

Q. What were the methods made use of by the Congress to compel the inhabitants to take up arms?

A. When they found they could not recruit their army in the ordinary way by recruiting, the rebel states passed laws for drafting their militia, compelling every person drafted to enter into the military service, or to find a substitute, or to be imprisoned, or to be pushed into the field by the bayonet (that was not part of the law) In Virginia they passed a law for exempting every two persons who should find a recruit, from all military service---for these substitutes, and for the recruits there has been from forty to one hundred pounds given. In Virginia they passed a law for manumitting every servant who would enter into the service. By these means, and their ordinary mode of recruiting, the Congress raised their armies and not from the voluntary enlistment of the people.

Q. Were great exertions made by the Congress and their adherents to bring a numerous army into the field for the campaign of 1776?

A. There certainly was very great, but at that time they did not make use of compulsory measures which they were oblige to do afterwards, when the people were satisfied that they meant independance.

IN CONGRESS, *October* 6, 1779.

RESOLVED, that the encouragement offered by the resolution of Congress of the 29th of June last, for promoting loans, be extended to all sums which may be paid into the continental loan offices on or before the first day of *March* next, to the amount of the blank loan office certificates which are already ordered to be struck by Congress. That any person subscribing ten thousand dollars or upwards, shall be allowed to pay one half thereof within fourteen days after the subscription, and the residue at the end of two months after the first payment; the whole to bear interest from the time of the first payment, if the other is punctually made.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

A BILL having been introduced into the Houſe of Delegates, which eſtabliſhes chriſtianity as the religion of this ſtate, and provides a maintenance for the miniſters of the goſpel, the ſentiments of an individual, though not of the legiſlative capacity, on a ſubject of ſo much importance, while it is yet depending, cannot, I preſume, be deemed impertinent or improper.

I proteſs my belief of the truth of the chriſtian religion, and therefore I expect that no one will ſuſpect me of infidelity or want of zeal for the chriſtian cauſe, if I appear to give it up in what I ſhall hereafter advance. This indulgence I think I may very modeſtly claim; and on this preſumption I do not helitate to declare that I am averſe to the eſtabliſhment of chriſtianity, and to all impoſitions on the people for its ſupport. Civil government was inſtituted to promote the temporal happineſs of men; and the great deſign of chriſtianity is to provide for their future felicity. What then has civil government to do with religion? If it ſhould be ſaid that chriſtianity will alſo ſerve good temporal purpoſes; that it will produce virtue, and prevent injuries; and in this manner powerfully aſſiſt civil government, I reply that the civil magiſtrate has no buſineſs with this conſideration. He is to produce the fruits of virtue from a different root, from the ſeverity of puniſhment. He is to watch over the conduct and practices of men, and to pay no regard to their principles. It is true indeed that a lively ſenſe of religion might often lay a reſtraint on actions of a nature injurious to ſociety, which no human laws can reach, and might alſo produce virtues very beneficial to mankind, which could not be created by any inſtitution purely civil, and therefore it would appear politick to inculcate, as generally as poſſible, true notions of religion on the minds of men. But would not this be practiſing on the human mind, which ought to be free in all its determinations? Is not the right of private judgment ſacred and unalienable; and are not all attempts to convince men of their errours, and to lead them by reaſon and perſuaſion into the right way of thinking, a violation of this ineſtimable privilege? Surely then ſuch attempts ought not to be publickly ſupported and encouraged I might, perhaps, farther venture to aſſert on the ſame principle, that all inſtruction is an intringement of our natural rights. It is certainly in its moſt gentle deportment a beguiling of the mind from its own views and opinions, and therefore ſhould not be countenanced by any friend of freedom; but, in its rigid forms, it is tyranny, and conſequently ought to be baniſhed from every land of liberty Schools of courſe can with propriety be only TOLERATED by free governments, and ſuch alone tolerated as infuſe knowledge by perſuaſion, and receive only thoſe who voluntarily enter. But this by the bye,

I am alſo againſt the eſtabliſhment of chriſtianity, becauſe if it be a true religion it does not require any human ſupport, and its founder has declared that it ſhall prevail againſt all oppoſition. Now it cannot be ſuppoſed that God will cauſe it to triumph by any human means. If it was from above, it will be the care of Heaven. Has not the juſtice of the American cauſe prevailed over the moſt powerful oppoſition? Can America ſay that ſhe has conquered by her own arms only? May it not then be ſafely inferred, that without any exertions on our part, Heaven would have crowned the cauſe of virtue and juſtice with proſperity and honour? It muſt be ever wrong, nay preſumptuous, to interfere in the deſigns of Providence, and to be offering our feeble aid when the power of the Almighty is equal to every purpoſe.

I am againſt the bill for this farther reaſon, that ſhould it paſs, the clergy will be placed in two independent a ſituation. The infirmities of human nature will frequently lead men to tranſgreſs the pure precepts of chriſtianity; and how diſagreeable is it to be freely told of one's faults, to have our conſciences ſtirred up to rebellion within us, to be checked in the free purſuit of pleaſure with hideous repreſentations of the evil conſequences of ſin, and to be convinced that that is our duty which we have no inclination to perform! We have the clergy now in our power, and there let us keep them. By depending entirely on our wills, they will ſtudy ſuch qualifications alone as will pleaſe us; they will flatter our paſſions, and teach us how we may go on to ſin, and yet live.

Again, there may be in ſome parts of the country too few of a particular ſet to ſupport a miniſter, and would it not be hard to make theſe few ſuffer for the benefit of the reſt of the ſociety? What is to become of their aſſeſſment? I have here admitted, for the ſake of argument, the aſſeſſment to be a matter of general utility, which however will appear from my foregoing reaſons to be in reality inadmiſſible. Has not every man when he enters into ſociety his own particular intereſt in view? Every meaſure therefore which gives up the intereſt of individuals, whatever common advantage it may hold forth, is unjuſt and oppreſſive. It is in vain to plead that the aſſeſſment, even of a few, will invite a miniſter ſometimes to viſit them. If they are not equally benefited with others, they are aggrieved, and no publick utility can juſtify it.

But if we are to have an eſtabliſhment, which after what I have obſerved, I flatter myſelf no one will wiſh to take place, why ſhould it be limited to the chriſtian religion? Why not extend it to all who acknowledge a ſuperiour being? Why ſhould we draw our notions of a deity and of his providence from thoſe antiquated books called the ſcriptures? Let us leave men to judge for themſelves; to believe in one or more Gods, as ſeems beſt to them; to credit or diſbelieve a future ſtate of rewards or puniſhments, according to the dictates of their fancy and inclination; and in ſhort, to form ſuch notions of God and his government of us, of their duty here, and lot hereafter, as they ſhall think proper; and let us extend to them, without reſerve, every privilege of our ſociety. If from the latitude of their principles, they ſhall be led to commit private injuries or frauds, when ſuch acts become overt, let the laws puniſh them; if they betray the publick truſt, let their heads anſwer for it; and if they are tempted irremediably to ruin their country, this reflection will ſtill comfort us, that we owe our fall to our liberality of ſentiment, and to a zealous enthuſiaſtick regard for the rights of human nature.

A FRIEND TO LIBERTY.

BOSTON, *Oct.* 7

Extract of a letter from Phineas Newton, at Waterford (Ireland) dated Aug. 7, 1779 to Henry Newton, Eſq; at New York, taken in a prize lately arrived at Newbury Port.

"BEFORE you left England, there was every reaſon to believe a Spaniſh war would ſoon take place. It is now out of diſpute; and though no abſolute declaration of war, are notwithſtanding cutting one another's throats as faſt as poſſible in Europe. Our privateers have already captured many Spaniſh veſſels of value; thus matters go on between the three nations; and this day it is ſaid Gibraltar is inveſted by thirty two ſail of Spaniſh men of war, and thirty thouſand troops; and to this the combined fleets of France and Spain amounting to 41 ſail of the line, are expected in the channel every day; to oppoſe which Sir Charles Hardy is out with thirty eight of the line, therefore an action, of the utmoſt importance to the three kingdoms, is expected every moment. Such is the preſent ſituation of things this ſide the water, little or no trade, and leſs money; God only knows what will be the future event; this kingdom is threatened with an invaſion, our enemies increaſing, and poor Old England left without one ſingle friend to ſtand forth in her behalf."

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 14.

LAST Sunday arrived from Bourdeaux (Old France) the ſhip General Mercer, Captain Robinſon, and brought in with her the ſhip Minerva, Capt ---------- from Halifax, bound to Surinam, loaded with fiſh, &c.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, dated July 3, 1779.

"The French have 32,000 men at St. Malo, ready to embark; it is ſaid they only wait the arrival of Count D'Orvilliers in the channel, accounts of which may be daily expected, as the wind has been for 36 hours paſt from the weſtward, and likely to continue It is ſuppoſed that there is a deſcent intended on England or Ireland. It is reported that the ſhips the Spaniards were to furniſh by compact, which is ten ſail of the line, have joined D'Orvilliers and that the Cadiz fleet ſailed about the fifth ult. The ſailing of the Engliſh fleet you will find by the papers. The French have an army of 40 000 men on the frontiers of Holland, which will keep the Dutchman quiet, if even his inclination was to be troubleſome."

Extract of a letter from Weſt Point, October 9, 1779.

"Capt M. is now at breakfaſt in General Green's markee: He is immediately from New York. He informs us, that a report is in the city, that Count D'Eſtaing has captured all the Britiſh troops at the Southward, and taken all their ſhipping and baggage. The people are in great conſternation in the city, and are under fearful apprehenſions, that the Count will ſhortly be on that coaſt. They are fortifying, with all poſſible expedition every advantageous place in and about the city, and have eleven veſſels ready to ſink in the channel at the Hook. Every poſſible exertion is making on board their ſhipping, in caſe of an attack. In ſhort, the whole city is one ſcene of confuſion and fear."

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 30.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated September 29, 1779, to a gentleman in this city.

WE have the following intelligence from Martinique, that the *Engliſh* fleet in the channel, conſiſting of forty ſhips of the line, with three hundred tranſports under their convoy, ſaid to be bound for New York and the Weſt Indies, had moved out to ſea. The French and Spaniards got knowledge of it, and made the latitude where they expected to fall in with them, which they did. The Engliſh firſt covered their tranſports, and got them off ſafe; they then formed a line of battle, and a very obſtinate engagement enſued; after ſome conſiderable time the Britiſh retired to port, but not till they had loſt four of their ſhips, three ſunk, and one taken; the French and Spaniards loſt three ſunk, and remained maſters of the ſea. It is alſo ſaid, immediately after the engagement the French diſpatched ten of their faſteſt ſailing frigates and light ſhips in queſt of the tranſports."

Hampton, *October* 25, 1779.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt Capt. *Francis Lawrie*, deceaſed, are deſired to apply for payment immediately; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid deceaſed are requeſted to make immediate payment to

2§ WILLIAM BALLARD, Adm.

FOR ſale, a very likely mulatto ſlave about twenty one years of age, ſtrong and healthy. He is a blackſmith by trade, has worked ſeven years at the buſineſs, is capable of doing all kinds of country work, and is alſo a good hand at ſhip work. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in *Prince William* county, near the town of *Dumfries*. 2* T. BLACKBURN.

☞ I will hire the ſaid fellow if not ſold in ſix or eight weeks T. B.

THE well known tavern, ferry, and courthouſe, belonging to the ſubſcriber, lying in *Norfolk* county, ferry point occupied by *Edmund Allmand*, will be rented to the higheſt bidder the ſixteenth of *December*, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of *January*.

1D JOHN SMALLWOOD.

I HAVE for ſale about 4000 acres of good land, convenient to trade. Thoſe inclinable to purchaſe are deſired to apply to 1p JOHN MAYO.

TO be ſold, a tract of land in *Brunſwick* county, lying on *Meherrin* river, ſuppoſed to contain 900 acres, about 200 of which are low grounds, inferiour to none on the river The plantation is large enough to work nine or ten hands to advantage. For terms apply Capt. *John Burwell* of *Dinwiddie* county.

P ALEX. WALKER.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of *John Harris*, deceaſed (commonly known by the name of *Little Fighting Jack*) of *Hanover* county, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly, as payment may be made. We are told a gentleman by the name of *Nelſon* has a demand againſt this eſtate, and a gentleman by the name of *Edmund Taylor*, on *Roanoke*, at *Taylor's* ferry; theſe gentlemen, and all others that have any demands, are deſired to bring in their accounts by the 25th of *December*, to ‖ DAVID CRENSHAW, JOHN CHRISTIAN.

STOLEN out of Mr. *John Norvell's* paſture in *Hanover* county, on *Wedneſday* night the 6th inſtant (*October*) a bay mare about ſix or ſeven years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, hanging mane and her tail comes juſt below her hams, with one or both hind feet white, about four feet ſix or ſeven inches high, branded on the near buttock IP in ſmall letters, and paces when rode. Any perſon that will bring her to me, or give ſuch intelligence that I get her, ſhall receive fifty dollars reward, and on conviction of the thief one hundred. ‖ JOHN CHRISTIAN.

A LIST of tobacco which has been lying over two years in the *Dumfries* wareheuſes, and if not taken away will be ſold according to law.

James Homes, IH, 436 652 118.
Joſn Shoemake, IS, 268 992 108.
William Davis, WD, 606 979 117.
Elijah Aſh, EA, 216 883 130.
Thomas Gelly, TC, 916 1046 118.
Alexander Parker, AP, 598 1080 120.
William Owen, WO, 971 1021 119.
James Cullins, IC, 689 968 132. 608 918 126.
John Page, Elq; JP, 1017 999 108. 1024 1000 108 1006 1075 107. 1022 1164 100. 1016 1037 105.
John Taliaferro, IT, 652 1093 104.
Thomas Davis, TD 1069 930 108.
Val. Fling, VF, 670 1010 120
Samuel Obanion, SO 784 1076 130.
Samuel Grigsby, SG 999 1005 103.
Robert Freeman, RF, 742 1009 101.
Jynah Helm, IH, 600 993 125. 619 1008 124. 618 1059 128.
John Key, IK 663 1032 112.
Burr Peyton, BP, 783 952 106.
William Kinton, WK, 689 1220 143.
William Grigsby, WG, 1080 1204 118.
Robert Burwell, RB 663 1061 114.
CT, 11 1089 110. 12 1102 112. 10 1188 112. 13 1317 144.

TO be ſold, a tract of land containing 300 acres, within four miles of *Staunton*, in *Auguſta* county. On the premiſes are a young apple and peach orchard, a quantity of exceeding good meadow, and a complete bleaching mill, which, if the purchaſer does not chooſe to employ in the bleaching buſineſs, may, at a ſmall expenſe, be converted into a griſt, ſaw, and fulling-mill the ſhaft being calculated to contain all thoſe works For terms apply to Mr. *Alexander Sinclair* in *Staunton*, or to the ſubſcriber in *Richmond* town. p SMYTH TANDY

THE legatees of the eſtate of Mr. *John Sherrer*, deceaſed, are deſired to meet at Mr *William Keene's* in *York* county, on *York* river, known by the name of *Capahoſick* ferry, on the eighth day of *December*, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, to ſettle the ſaid eſtate. Likewiſe deſire all perſons having demands againſt the eſtate to make them known on that day, as we ſhall pay no regard to any brought after that time.

THUSTON JAMES,
p DUDLEY RICHARDSON, } Exec'rs.
GEORGE BOOTH, }

Fifty DOLLARS *Reward.*

RUN away ſome time laſt month from the ſubſcriber living in *Berkely* county, *Virginia*, a yellow coloured negro man named TOM, about forty years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, was born and raiſed in *Newcaſtle* county, *Pennſylvania*, talk's *Dutch*, and ſpeaks hoarſe, and is very fond of liquor, has a very buſhy head of hair, and ſometimes he wears it tied behind; had on, when he went away, an old light coloured cloth coat, with a red collar and white mettle buttons, a tow ſhirt and trouſers, a cap made of ſported fawn ſkin, with ſome horſes hair in the comb of it Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home.

12‖ JOHN STROBE.

Williamsburg, *Oct.* 25. 1779.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the commons of this city, a ſorrel horſe about twelve years old, and upwards of fourteen hands high, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail. He is of a ſtrong make, his hind feet are white, and has a few ſaddle ſpots. He formerly was owned by Mr. *Edwin Fleet*, of *King* and *Queen*, deceaſed. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to me in *Williamsburg*, or to Col *James Madiſon* in *Orange*, ſhall be paid 100 dollars. 2‖ JAMES MADISON, jun.

STRAYED or ſtolen out of my paſture, about the thirteenth of *October*. a bay gelding fourteen hands three inches high, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on one of his off buttocks W3, a number of white hairs in his tail, one of his fore boughs ſplit up the middle He goes by the name of *Gray Tail*; uſed but little to the ſaddle, and when going very apt to keep his tongue out. Whoever delivers, or informs ſo as I get him, ſhall receive thirty pounds; and on conviction of the thief, if ſtolen, one hundred.

* A. SPOTSWOOD.

TAKEN up in *Culpeper* county, near the head of the *Robinſon* river, a brindled cow ſuppoſed to be 10 or 12 years old, with all four feet and her belly white, a ſtar in her forehead, marked with a crop and ſlit in the left ear, and overkeel in the right. Alſo a red heifer, ſuppoſed to be 3 years old, with a crop in the right ear, and and an underkeel in the left. Appraiſed to 65l. each

2‖ JAMES HUNK.

TAKEN *up in* Brunſwick *county*, *a ſteer about* 5 *years old, marked with two ſmooth crops, appears to be broke for working. Appraiſed to* 15l.

p EDWARD WALKER.

WANTED to rent or purchaſe, a houſe and plantation within 20 miles of *Williamsburg*. Any perſon having ſuch to diſpoſe of, may apply to the printers for particulars.

STOLEN out of Mrs. *Kenniph's* paſture in *Bloomfield*, *Prince George* county, on the thirtieth of *September*, a bay mare about four feet ſix or eight inches high, about twelve or thirteen years old, has a ſew ſaddle ſpots and lumps on her back, a ſwitch tail, branded on one of her buttocks X, has a remarkable mark on her bearing, came by a kick of a horſe, paces, trots, and gallops. Any perſon that will bring the ſaid mare to me in *Charles City* county, ſhall receive fifty dollars reward, or twenty for intelligence that I may get her again.

1p WILLIAS CHARLES.

STRAYED away in *June* laſt, from the ſubſcriber's plantation near the *Old Office*, in *Orange* county, two oxen. One red with ſome white in his face and on his belly and flanks, is about five years old, and is marked with an overkeel, underkeel, and crop in one ear, and an overkeel or underkeel and hole in the other ear, had on a bell faſtened with a ſtirrup leather. The other is a dark brindle, about ſix years old marked with a crop and ſlit in each ear, his hind legs ſeems to rub againſt one another as he walks. Alſo ſtrayed away about three weeks ago, a large brindled ox about five years old, pretty tall, marked as the laſt with a crop and ſlit in each ear. the ends of his horns have been lawed off. I imagine they will make down the country, as I brought them all from *Glouceſter* county laſt ſpring. Any perſon giving me information by which I may get them again, ſhall be paid ten dollars reward for each.

p JAMES ROPP.

TAKEN up in *Mecklenburg*, on the head of *Allen's* creek, a ſorrel mare. which I parted with laſt ſpring to one William Parker. She is about 4 feet high, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a blaze in her face, both hind feet white, a few ſaddle ſpots on her back, and branded on the near ſhoulder 8: Appraiſed to 3 l 2‖ DAVID CLLER.

TAKEN up at Col *John Hartwell Cocke's* plantation in *Fluvanna* county, a ſorel mare about 4 feet 5 inches and a half high, neither dockt nor branded, a few white hairs in her forehead, a ſaddle ſpot on the left ſide, ſuppoſed to be 7 years old. Appraiſed to 175l. 2* JOHN KIRBY.

TAKEN up at Col. *Allen Cocke's* plantation in *Fluvanna* county, a black mare about 4 feet 7 inches and an half high, dockt, but not branded, her two hind feet and part of the legs white a ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be about 10 years old Appraiſed to 220l. 2* WILLIS WELLS.

TAKEN up in *Halifax* county, on *Diffi ult* creek, ſix ſheep, *viz.* Three black and three white, five of them ewes, and one wether The five ewes are marked with a crop, ſlit, and nick in the left ear, and an underkeel in the right. The wether is marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear, and a crop in the right, and is white. 1‖ JOHN STANLEY.

TAKEN up at Col *John Hartwell Cocke's* plantation in *Fluvanna* county, a ſorrel mare and colt. The mare is about 4 feet 4 inches and a half high, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a few hairs in her forehead, ſeveral lumps on her back, branded on the near buttock OI, ſuppoſed to be 12 years old. The colt is one year old, a blaze in his face, his off hind leg white up to the knee, his two fore feet white, and has loſt his right eye, neither dockt nor branded. Appraiſed, the mare to 85l. and the colt to 40l.

2* WILLIAM KIRBY.

TAKEN *up near* Banniſter *upper bridge, in* Halifax *county, three neat cattle*, viz. *A red pied ſteer two years old, marked with a crop and underkeel in each ear. Alſo a red ſteer* 3 *years old, marked with an underkeel in the right ear, and an overkeel in the left ear. And alſo a red heifer three years old, with a white face, and ſome white under her belly, marked with a crop in the left ear, and a ſlope in the underſide of the right. Appraiſed, the red ſteer to* 12l. *the red pied ſteer to* 10l. *and the red heifer to* 15l. 1p JOHN PHELPS.

TAKEN *up in* Pittſylvania *county, a yellow red ſteer* 2 *years old, marked with an overkeel and half crop in the right ear, and overkeel and ſwallow fork in the left. Appraiſed to* 5l.

1 THOMAS VAUGHAN, jun.

TAKEN *up in* Halifax *county, two ewes and lambs. One of which is white, and marked with a crop and ſlit in each ear. The other is black, and unmarked. The lambs are both ewes, white, and unmarked. Appraiſed to* 10l.

1p JOSEPH PULLIAM.

TAKEN *up in* Halifax *county, a brindled and white pied heifer* 3 *years old, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right ear, and two underkeels in the left. Anpraiſed to* 10l.

1p JOSHUA ADAMS.

TAKEN up in *Caroline*, a dark bay mare 10 or 11 years old, 3 white feet, a nick in the upper part of the right ear, a long ſtar in her forehead, a ſnip on the noſe, ſwitch tail and hanging mane, about 13 and a half hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder OI Appraiſed to 40l.

JOHN FIELDS.

THE well known tavern and ferry belonging to the ſubſcriber in *Tappahannock*, will be rented for a term of years, on *Monday* the 15th next month (*November*) either with the furniture and ſeven negroes belonging thereto, or without, as can be agreed on.

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

TO be ſold, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Major *John Carr*, deceaſed, a tract of land in *Albemarle* county, convenient to a very good mill, and about ten miles from the courthouſe, containing four hundred and forty one acres; the greater of which is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, and tobacco. The payment will be made known on the day of ſale. The above land is ſituated on a very publick road leading from *Louiſa* courthouſe and *Orange* to *Charlotteſville* and the barracks The day of ſale will be the third *Thurſday* in *November*, on the premiſes. 2* The EXECUTORS

FOR SALE,

IRISH linen, linen handkerchiefs, knives and forks, penknives, mens ſaddles, ivory and other combs, 6d nails, jeſuits bark, jalap ſenna, and bar iron —I continue to purchaſe bills of exchange on any part of *Europe*, or the *Weſt Indies* I am in immediate want of a prime ſailing veſſel, of about ſeventy hhds burthen well fitted for ſea. SAMUEL GRALL.

In COUNCIL, *Auguſt* 28, 1779.

HEZEKIAH FORD late Secretary to the Honourable *Arthur Lee*, one of the commiſſioners of the United States, having been accuſed to this Board of certain treaſonable practices againſt the ſaid ſtates, and appearing this day before the Board, requeſted that they would appoint a day to examine into the truth of the accuſations brought againſt him during his abſence; whereupon the firſt *Tueſday* in *October* next was appointed for hearing Mr. *Ford*, and examining witneſſes touching the ſaid accuſations; he having given bond in the penalty of 1000 l. to attend at the Board, on the day aforeſaid, and not to do or ſay any thing in the mean time to the prejudice of the United States. (*A Copy*)

ARCHIBALD BLAIR, C. C.

In COUNCIL, *October* 11, 1779.

HEZEKIAH FORD having failed to appear before the Board in his juſtification according to the condition of his bond on the 5th inſtant, or at any time ſince,

Ordered, that the depoſitions of the witneſſes who attended on that day be ſafely kept by the clerk, and that a farther day for his hearing be given him till *Wedneſday* the 10th of *November*; and that this order be publiſhed three times in the *Virginia* gazette.

ARCHIBALD BLAIR, C. C.

In COUNCIL, *October* 15, 1779.

THE captains, lieutenants, and enſigns, who were appointed by the executive from among the late ſupernumerary officers to command the two battalions raiſing for the defence of the eaſtern part of this commonwealth, are deſired immediately to communicate to the executive the dates of their former commiſſions, that the new commiſſions may be properly arranged. Thoſe who fail will be liable to loſe their rank as the commiſſioning a part of the officers to take charge of the men already raiſed can be delayed but little longer.

By order of the Governour in Council.

ARCH: BLAIR, C. C.

By His Excellency THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Eſq; Governour or Chief Magiſtrate of the commonwealth of* VIRGINIA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the exportation of proviſions from this ſtate will be attended with manifeſt injury to the United States, by ſupplying the enemy, and by rendering it difficult for the publick agents and contractors to procure ſupplies for the *American* troops, and will moreover give encouragement to engroſſers and monopoliſers to proſecute their baneful practices, I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of the council of ſtate, to iſſue this my proclamation for laying an embargo on proviſions; and I do hereby lay an embargo on proviſions, viz. On all beef, pork, bacon, wheat, *Indian* corn, peaſe, or other grain, or flour or meal made of the ſame; to continue until the end of the of the preſent ſeſſion of Aſſembly. And I do hereby ſtrictly prohibit all mariners, maſters, and commanders of veſſels, and all other perſons whatſoever within this ſtate, from loading on board any veſſel for exportation, and from exporting all or any of the above ſpecies of proviſions, by land or water, from the date hereof, during the term aforeſaid, under pain of incurring the penalties inflicted by the act of Aſſembly intituled *An act to empower the Governour and Council to lay an embargo for a limited time*, except as in the ſaid act is excepted And I do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all naval officers and others, in their reſpective departments, to exert their beſt endeavours to the end that this embargo be ſtrictly obſerved.

GIVEN under my hand this 13*th day of* October, 1779. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

POSTOFFICE, Williamsburg, *Oct.* 1, 1779.

THIS is to acquaint the publick, that the Northern poſt arrives here on *Friday* at 2 o'clock, and ſets out next day at the ſame hour. Lettert muſt be ſent to the Office by one o'clock, or they cannot go by that poſt. The Southern poſt arrives at the ſame time, and ſets out two hours after the Northern poſt.

JOHN CLARKSON, P. M.

BELVOIR houſe and plantation to be rented. This ſeat lies on the river, about twelve miles below *Alexandria*, the property of *George William Fairfax*, Eſq; and where he formerly lived. There is a large quantity of open land, and ſufficient houſes for farming or planting. It is as convenient for fiſh and fowl as any ſeat on the river, and has very good fruit, with great vrriety. For terms apply to *Alexander Henderſon*, Eſq; or the ſubſcriber.

4 FRANCIS WILLIS.

Petersburg, *October*, 20 1779.

I AM authorſed and directed to call upon the holders of ſeveral bills of exchange, drawn by Mr. *Joſeph Wharton*, jun. of *Philadelphia*, and ſuppoſed to be returned to this ſtate (where they were negotiated) to come and receive payment. A liſt of the bills, and of the perſons to whom they were paid, is here ſubjoined, *viz.*

A bill for 200 l. ſterling, drawn on *Richard Ford* and Co. of *London*, ſold *Joſeph Scott*, and returned under proteſt to *John Lawrence* and Co. One ditto, No. 70. for 200 l. ſterling, drawn on ditto, ſold *Richard Booker* and Co. returned under proteſt to *Emmanuel Walker*, agent for *Alexander Speirs* and Co. Two ditto, for 200 l. each, dated *November* 2, 1774, drawn upon the ſame, ſold *James Lyle*. One ditto, No. 54. for 250 l. dated *November* 2, 1774, drawn upon the ſame, ſold *Gibſon, Donaldſon*, and *Hamilton*, to whom they were returned. One ditto, for 200 l. one ditto, 150 l. drawn upon *William Neate* of *London*, ſold to *Gibſon* and Co. and returned them. One ditto for 600 l. drawn upon the ſame, ſold *Hugh M'Muſkin* and Co. and returned to *Bennett Browne*. One ditto, for 250 l. drawn upon the ſame, ſold *Robert Shedden* and Co.

The difficulty of diſcovering in whoſe poſſeſſion theſe bills are, obliges the drawer to make this publick advertiſement, and alſo to give notice, that if application be not made to me in twenty days from the date hereof for payment, or ſuch information given me, that I may make the paymant in behalf of Mr. *Wharton*, the principle, intereſt, damages, and charges of proteſts for the amount of theſe bills, will be paid into the treaſury, on account of the ſeveral perſons who were known to be laſt in poſſeſſion of them. 2 JERMAN BAKER.

For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of land, known by the name of *Fiſh Pond*, on *James* river, in *Amherſt* county, and formerly the property of Mr. *John Howard*. It contains about twelve hundred acres of land; two hundred acres of which are exceeding rich low grounds, on the ſaid river, the balance high land; great part of which rich, and capable of producing tobacco, hemp, wheat, and *Indian* corn. There are all neceſſary houſes on this land for cropping, particularly that of making tobacco, and convenient houſes, *&c* for the reception of one or two overſeers and their families From ten to twenty hands may be worked on this land to great advantage. There are likewiſe ſeveral valuable fiſheries on the land, for ſhad, rock, *&c* particularly that of a natural fiſh pond, wherein freſh water fiſh may be caught at all times of the year. Alſo two very valuable quarries, one of limeſtone, the other of clouded marble. The limeſtone lies in great abundance on the water ſide, and is the moſt convenient quarry on the river to *Richmond*, *Mancheſter*, the publick works at *Weſtham*, and to the *Buckingham* furnace; at which places a conſiderable quantity is made uſe of annually. The marble lies on the run likewiſe in great abundance, and in ſuch rocks as are capable of being worked up in any ſhape or form that may be wanting, which is perhaps little (at all) inferiour to any in the world The river is navigable from this land down to *Weſtham*, within five miles of *Richmond* or *Mancheſter*, wherein any kind of produce is eaſily and very ſafely conveyed, upon canoes, and any kind of articles brought up by their return Poſſeſſion may be had of one half the land immediately, and perhaps the whole, as may be agreed on. One half the purchaſe money will be expected at executing a deed of conveyance for the land, or at leaſt at but a ſhort payment; the other half made agreeable to the purchaſer. Loan office certificates or caſh, will be received in any part or the whole of the purchaſe money, or tobacco, at a ſtipulated price. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhewn the land, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber in *Buckingham*, about ſix miles below the ſaid land.

2✠ THOMAS ANDERSON.

FOR ſale, at my ſtore door in *Newcaſtle*, for ready money, on the nineteenth of next month, if fair, if not the next fair day, FEARNOUGHT, the property of the Hon. *Robert Hoops*. He is a brown bay, fifteen hands high, got by *Old Fearnought*, his dam by *Whittington*, his grandam by *Jolly Roger*, his great grandam by *Spark*. His appearance will pleaſe any judge of well bred nags. He is vigorous, and is ſire to Mr. *Shelton*'s ſwift running mare. After his firſt ſeaſon he was carried to *New Jerſey*.—Alſo about twelve mares, colts, and fillies, well bred, ſome waggons and harneſs, a ſet of fine bay colts three years old paſt, broke to a poſt chaiſe; likewiſe two lots in town, and half *Meriwether*'s warehouſes.

2 JOHN SYME.

Rocky Mills, *October* 15, 1779.

CAPTAIN DELAPORTE, acquaints the publick, that he has opened a ſtore, on his own account, in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. *Beall*, where he has for ſale, rum by the gallon, ſugar, taffia, a genteel aſſortment of *Engliſh* cloths, of the moſt faſhionable colours, with the neceſſary linings, *&c* linen of various kinds, cambrick, mens and womens gloves, handkerchiefs af ſeveral ſorts, of *Engliſh* manufacture, worſted ſtockings, *Engliſh* made mens ſhoes, womens do. of calimanco, *&c* and a variety of other commodities, all which he ſells at the moſt reaſonable rates.

TO be ſold at publick vendue, for ready money, at the late dwelling-houſe of Mrs. *Mary Garland*, deceaſed, in *Blackwell's* neck, *Hanover* county, on *Wedneſday* the tenth of *November*, ten *Virginia* born negroes, moſt of them very likely. All perſons who have demands againſt the eſtate of Mr. *Peter Garland* are requeſted to make them known, as the eſtate will be ſoon delivered up to the legatees, by

WILLIAM CRACHEAD, Exec'r.

TO be ſold in *Fauquier* county, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, or ſhort credit, on *Friday* the 29th inſtant (*October*) part of the eſtate of *Edward Mountjoye*, deceaſed, conſiſting of horſes, hogs, a parcel of ſheep and cattle, feather beds and furniture, and other houſehold and kitchen furniture too tedious to mention.

2 SARAH HERNDON, Adm'x.

I HAVE for ſale by the package, the following articles, mens and youths leather ſhoes, a great variety of cutlery, mens and youths hats, worſted and thread ſtockings, aſſortments of needles and pins, mens and womens gloves, *Kendal* cottons, *German* ſerges, ſhaljoons, *Dutch* blankets, *Bath* coating, *Iriſh* linens and good *Weſt India* rum. J. H NORTON.

RUN away the ſecond of laſt month (*September*) ADAM, a likely young negro fellow of a dark yellowiſh complexion, about five feet eight inches high. Fifty dollars will be given for him if taken on the ſouth ſide of *Rappahannock* river, and delivered to the ſubſcriber at *Moratticus*, in *Lancaſter* county, and forty dollars if taken on the north ſide of the ſaid river; or proportionably for ſecuring him in jail, and giving early notice thereof to

RAWLEIGH DOWNMAN.

☞ All maſters of veſſels and others are hereby cautioned not to take him out of the colony.

FOR ſale, a tract of land in *Charles City*, containing five hundred acres, being a part of a tract well known by the *Buckland* tract, near *Swinyards*. Alſo a tract of four hundred and twelve acres of land in the lower end of *Goochland*, about twenty two miles from *Richmond*, with a good dwelling-houſe, with three rooms below, and two above, and other valuable improvements, with cleared land enough to work eight or ten hands. As the purchaſers will chooſe to ſee the above lands, a farther deſcription will be unneceſſary. Extenſive credit may be had for great part of the money, by giving bond with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in *Powhatan*. Alſo will be expoſed to ſale, at the ſubſcriber's plantation where he now lives, on *Tueſday* the ſixteenth of *November*, about ſix or eight valuable *Virginia* born ſlaves, together with ſtock of horſes, cattle and hogs, a ſingle chair, a double do. a two wheeled chaiſe, two large copper ſtills, two large copper kettles, a quantity of good peach brandy and whiskey, and many other things too tedious to mention. Credit till *April* 1781. EDMUND LOGWOOD.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in *Williamsburg*, the fourteenth inſtant (*October*) a mealy coloured ſorrel horſe with a broom tail, hanging mane, a blaze in his face, a few gray hairs on his back, full 15 hands high, paces and gallops very well. I will give one hundred dollars reward to any perſon that will deliver him to Capt. *Laperte* in *Williamsburg*, or to me in *York* town. 2‖ PETER FREDERICK.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in *Albemarle* county, a large gray horſe about fifteen hands and a half high, ſeven years old, long tail, not deckt, ſhod all round, branded on the near buttock C, trots and gallops well. I will give fifty pounds reward to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid horſe to me, near the barracks.

2‖ WALTER CARR.

TO be ſold at auction, on *Tueſday* the ninth of *November*, being *Prince George* court day, at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, a valuable unimproved tract of LAND in that county, containg eight hundred and fifty two acres, adjoining Mr. *William Bonner*'s plantation, and lying on *Warwick* ſwamp; near two hundred acres of which are good low grounds, and as well timbered with white oak, poplar, and pine, as any tract in the ſtate It lies only fifteen miles from *Petersburg* and *Hood*'s landing on *James* river, and about ſixteen miles from *Cabin Point*. One or two years credit may be had, if required.

5 WILLIAM GOOSLEY.

Williamsburg. *October* 6, 1779.

LAST Monday night I loſt a brown bay horſe, with a hanging mane, ſwitch tail, and gooſe rump. He is about fourteen hands high, paces pleaſantly, but trots hard. I believe he has a brand, but I cannot recollect what it is. I will give fifty dollars to any perſon who ſhall deliver him to me.

tf EDMUND RANDOLPH.

One Hundred and Fifty DOLLARS *Reward.*

BROKE out of the guard houſe in *Portſmouth*, on *Monday* night the 26th of *September*, a negro man named *Frank*. He is a ſtout luſty fellow, about twenty five years of age, very black, and has got a ſcar on one of his cheeks, As he was brought up to the ſea, may probably get a paſs, and endeavour to ſhip on board ſome veſſel as a free man. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that he may be got again, ſhall receive the above reward.

ZACH. ROWLAND.

N B. All maſters of veſſels are hereby forewarned againſt carrying off ſaid negro.

Sixty DOLLARS *Reward.*

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Amherſt* county, about the middle of *Auguſt* laſt, two negro fellows, viz BILLY, about twenty years old, *Virginia* born, well made, rather tall than otherwiſe, and is much marked on his legs with a breaking out, which is but lately healed up. He has ſerved at the trade of ſhoemaking ſome years in *Williamsburg*, where he was brought up, and belonged to Mr. *John Greenhow* of the ſame place, where I expect he will endeavour to get to again. SAM, about nineteen years old, *Virginia* born, middle ſized, of yellow complaxion, and likely. I muſt believe he was carried off by *Billy*. I will give a reward of thirty dollars for each to any perſon that will apprehend the ſaid runaways, and have them confined in any publick jail, or for delivering to me, one hundred dollars for each.

4‖ JOSEPH PENN.

Two Hundred DOLLARS *Reward.*

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Thurſday* the 20th of *May* laſt, a likely mulatto fellow named *Frank*, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, ſquare made, has a thick buſhy head of hair, is about thirty years of age, an artful inſinuating villain, and when interrogated can give a plauſible account of himſelf. He has loſt the uſe of the third finger of one of his hands, ſo that he cannot ſhut it without the aſſiſtance of his other fingers; he is by trade a carpenter, and a tolerable good workman. He has been ſeen at *Alexandria* and *Colcheſter*. It is imagined he is gone down the country, or elſe intends to get off in ſome veſſel. I have underſtood he has endeavoured to enliſt. Whoever will ſecure him in any jail, ſo that I may get him again, or deliver him to *William Brent*, Eſq; in *Stafford* county, ſhall be entitled to the above reward. tf CLEMENT HILL.

Maryland (Prince George county) *Sept.* 1, 1779.

TO be ſold, by the eſcheator, for ready money, agreeable to act of Aſſembly, on *Monday* the eigth of *November*, a tract of valuable land in *Ware* pariſh, lying on *Ware* and *North* rivers, *Gloucester* county, containing one thouſand three hundred acres, which will be laid off in lots agreeable to law; alſo an hundred and eleven negroes, with ſtocks of cattle, *&c*. And on *Saturday* the thirteenth of ſaid month will be ſold a tract of land containing 700 acres, in *Kingſton* pariſh, *Gloucester* county, with ſtocks of cattle, *&c*.

JOHN PEYTON, }
JAMES HUBARD, } Commiſſioners

RUN away from my plantation in *Dinwiddie* county, about the 20th of *June* laſt, a likely negro man named TOM, about 23 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a light complexion, thick lips, a little bow-legged, and has a large ſcar on the right ſide of his head, with one of his lower fore teeth out. He is by trade a blackſmith, is very ſenſible, and fond of whiſtling, which he performs in a peculiar manner with his tongue Whoever will deliver the ſaid ſlave to me at *Batterſea*, near *Petersburg*, ſhall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, or more in proportion to their trouble.

tf JOHN BANISTER.

TAKEN up in *Amherſt*, near *Findlay*'s gap, a dark bay mare about 13 or 14 years old, many ſaddle ſpots, a ſplit in her near hind foot, branded on the near rump IP, 4 feet 3 or 4 inches high. Appraiſed to 80 l. 2✠ RICHARD PRICHARD.

TAKEN up in *Bedford*, a bay mare 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 7 or 8 years old, ſhod all round, a ſlit in her left ear, and had on a ſmall bell. Appraiſed to 50 l. JOHN REAVES.